IN THE CLAIMS:

Claim 1 (original) A screening method for compounds having a modulating effect on cellular development and/or cell differentiation and/or cellular processes, said method comprising the following steps:

- a) cultivating cells harboring a promoter-reporter construct in a 3D micro-culture under conditions mimicking the natural in vivo environment (3D tissue-like conditions) of said cells, or cultivating said cell in a 2D culture on bioinductive material,
- b) contacting said cells with a test compound and comparing the read-out of the promoter-reporter construct to a control.

Claim 2 (original) The method of claim 1, wherein said 3D tissue-like conditions comprise either 3D aggregated cells, cultivated under high cellular density only, and/or cells cultivated with natural or synthetic scaffold/biomaterial.

Claim 3 (original) The method of claim 2, wherein said scaffolds/biomaterials are a biomaterial substrate or scaffold that promotes normal physiological activity, in particular scaffolds/biomaterials selected from the group of natural scaffolds/biomaterials consisting of alginate, agarose, hyaluronic acid, collagen, proteoglycan and mixtures thereof, or from the group of synthetic scaffolds/biomaterials consisting of SkeliteTM, polyHEMA, polyglycolic acid (PGA), polylactic acid (PLA) and mixtures of PGA and PLA.

Claim 4 (currently amended) The screening method of anyone of claims claim 1 to 3, wherein said cells are derived from healthy or pathological musculoskeletal tissues or precursor cells being able to differentiate and form *de novo* musculoskeletal tissue, preferably said cells stem from humans.

Claim 5 (original) The method of claim 4, wherein said tissue is selected from the group consisting of chondrocytes, bone cells, rheumatoid cells, osteoarthritic chondrocytes, stem cells, mesenchymal cells, cartilage or bone tumor cells.

Claim 6 (currently amended) The screening method of anyone of claims claim 1 to 5, wherein said promoter is selected from the group consisting of human COL1, COL2, SOX9, COMP, MMP2, and aggrecanase-1 (ADAMTS4).

Claim 7 (currently amended) The screening method of anyone of claims claim 1 to 6, wherein said reporter is selected from the group of GFP, luciferase, β-galactosidase, chloramphenicol acetyltransferase gene (CAT).

Claim 8 (currently amended) The screening method of anyone of claims claim 1 to 7, wherein said cells stem from humans and said promoter-reporter construct comprises a reporter gene under control of a human promoter wherein said promoter is selected from the group consisting of human COL1, human COL2, human SOX9, human COMP, human MMP2, and human aggrecanase-1 (ADAMTS4) and said reporter gene encodes a protein with an activity that can

be detected by colorimetric or fluorescent methods, in particular said reporter is selected from the group consisting of GFP, luciferase, β -galactosidase, chloramphenicol acetyltransferase gene (CAT).

Claim 9 (currently amended) The screening method of anyone of claims claim 1 to 8, wherein said cells comprise more than one promoter-reporter construct.

Claim 10 (currently amended) The screening method of anyone of claims claim 1 to 9, wherein said test compounds are selected from the group consisting of chemical libraries, natural product libraries, peptide libraries, cDNA libraries and combinatorial libraries.

Claim 11 (currently amended) The screening method of anyone of claims claim 1 to 10, wherein said method is performed in a multiplate culture format e.g. 96 or 384-mulitwells.

Claim 12 (original) The screening method of claim 11, wherein the 3D micro cultures are produced in an automated fashion e.g. by robotic system.

Claim 13 (currently amended) The screening method of anyone of claims claim 1 to 12, wherein said cells are contacted with an activator or suppressor of said promoter and with a test compound.

Claim 14 (currently amended) The screening method of anyone of claims claim 1 to 13,

wherein said method is used as a quality control tool to assess the chondrogenic potential of isolated cells prior to implantation within cell-based therapies.

Claim 15 (currently amended) The screening method of anyone of claims claim 1 to 13, wherein said method is used as a quality control tool to assess a process producing *in vitro* tissue-engineered cartilage constructs usable for treatment of cartilage defects.

Claim 16 (currently amended) The screening method of anyone of claims claim 1 to 13, wherein said method is used as a tool to assess the cell potency and such the suitability of cells for cell therapy and/or tissue engineered therapy.

Claim 17 (original) Use of A method for producing a transgenic animal comprising transforming an animal with a promoter-reporter construct wherein said reporter is selected from the group consisting of GFP, luciferase, β-galactosidase, chloramphenicol acetyltransferase gene (CAT) and said promoter is selected from the group consisting of COL1, COL2, SOX9, COMP, MMP2, and aggrecanase-1 (ADAMTS4), for the construction of transgenic animals; preferably transgenic mice.

Claim 18 (currently amended) A transgenic animal comprising a promoter-reporter construct, wherein said construct comprises a reporter selected form from the group consisting of GFP, luciferase, β-galactosidase, chloramphenicol acetyltransferase gene (CAT) and a promoter selected from the group consisting of COL1, COL2, SOX9, COMP, MMP2 and

aggrecanase-1 (ADAMTS4).

Claim 19 (original) A cell line derived from the transgenic animal of claim 18.

Claim 20 (currently amended) Use of A method comprising using the transgenic animal of claim 18 or the cell line of claim 19 in a screening method for screening compounds having a modulating effect on cellular development and/or cell differentiation and/or cellular processes.

Claim 21 (original) A DNA construct for cell transfection comprising a reporter gene under control of a human promoter wherein said promoter is selected from the group consisting of human COL1, human COL2, human SOX9, human COMP, human MMP2, and human aggrecanase-1 (ADAMTS4) and said reporter gene encodes a protein with an activity that can be detected by colorimetric or fluorescent methods.

Claim 22 (original) The DNA construct of claim 21, wherein said reporter is selected from the group consisting of GFP, luciferase, β -galactosidase, chloramphenicol acetyltransferase gene (CAT).

Claim 23 (currently amended) A cell comprising a reporter construct of claim 21 or 22.

Claim 24 (currently amended) A cell line comprising a reporter construct of claim 21 or 22.

Claim 25 (currently amended) The cell or cell line of claim 23 or 24, wherein said cells are derived from healthy or pathological musculoskeletal tissues or precursor cells being able to differentiate and form *de novo* musculoskeletal tissue, preferably said cells stem from humans.

Claim 26 (original) The cell or cell line of claim 25, wherein said cells are selected from the group consisting of chondrocytes, bone cells, rheumatoid cells, osteoarthritic chondrocytes, stem cells, mesenchymal cells, cartilage or bone tumor cells.

Claim 27 (currently amended) Use of a cell of anyone of claims 23, 25 or 26 or A method comprising performing a cellular screening assay with a cell line of anyone of claims claim 24 to 26 in a cellular screening assay.

Claim 28 (currently amended) Use of A method comprising using a cell of anyone of claims claim 23, 25 or 26 for the *in vitro* formation of tissue, preferably cartilage tissue.

Claim 29 (original) A method for testing whether a material has bioinductive characteristics, said method comprising the following steps:

culturing cells harboring a promoter-reporter construct on the material to be tested and comparing the read-out of the promoter-reporter construct to a control.

Claim 30 (currently amended) The method of claim 29, wherein said cells are human cells; preferably cells as defined in claim 4 or 5.

Claim 31 (currently amended) The method of claim 29 or 30, wherein said reporter is selected from the group consisting of GFP, luciferase, β-galactosidase, chloramphenicol acetyltransferase gene (CAT) defined in claim 7 and the promoter is selected from the group consisting of human COL1, COL2, SOX9, COMP, MMP2, and aggrecanase-1 (ADAMTS4) defined in claim 6.

Claim 32 (original) A method for testing whether a biomaterial is degraded or resorbed *in vivo* or *in vitro*, said method comprising the following steps:

culturing cells harboring a promoter-reporter construct on the material to be tested and monitoring expression of the reporter gene in said cells.

Claim 33 (currently amended) The method of claim 32, wherein said cells are human cells; preferably cells as defined in claim 4 or 5.

Claim 34 (currently amended) The method of claim 32 or 33, wherein said reporter is selected from the group consisting of GFP, luciferase, β-galactosidase, chloramphenicol acetyltransferase gene (CAT) defined in claim 7 and the promoter is selected from the group consisting of human COL1, COL2, SOX9, COMP, MMP2, and aggrecanase-1 (ADAMTS4) defined in claim 6.

Claim 35 (original) A method for the quality control of cells cultivated *in vitro* comprising: transfecting cells that have been cultured in vitro with a key marker promoter-reporter

construct and cultivating said transfected cells in a 3D culture and detection of the reporter read-out which is indicative for differentiated cells.

Claim 36 (currently amended) The method of claim 35, wherein said cells are selected from the group consisting of chondrocytes, bone cells, rheumatoid cells, osteoarthritic chondrocytes, stem cells, mesenchymal cells, cartilage or bone tumor cells defined in claim 4 or 5, the promoter is selected from the group consisting of GFP, luciferase, β-galactosidase, chloramphenicol acetyltransferase gene (CAT) defined in claim 7 and the promoter is selected from the group consisting of human COL1, COL2, SOX9, COMP, MMP2, and aggrecanase-1 (ADAMTS4) defined in claim 6.